(XXXIII YEAR.) THE (Nº 1679.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1777.

LONDON, *April* 10.

Extract of a letter from Bourdeaux, May 13.

"THE disputes between England and America occasioned a very tragic scene in this town. A few sailors belonging to a ship from Boston happened to come into company with some sailors of an English ship in this port. Their conversation naturally turned on the present contest, and the justice of the cause was strongly insisted upon by each party. The argument at last became so violent, that the dispute ended in a battle, in which the Americans got the better of their antagonists.

"The next day the English sailors, or Scotch, for they were mostly North-Britons, to revenge this affront, came in great numbers to the place where the dispute had happened, and the Americans, having heard of their design, also appeared, though much inferior in number. A general battle soon ensued, and lasted some time without any material advantage on either side; but another troop of English sailors arriving, and falling on the Americans, forced the latter to retreat. A party of labourers, and other sailors, seeing that the match was unequal, the English being much superior in number, joined the Americans, by which they made both parties of equal strength, on which another engagement ensued, which lasted for near two hours. In the mean time the report of this quarrel being spread about the town, many English merchants and artificers flew to the assistance of their countrymen, but were opposed by another body of labourers, which put a stop to their joining the fighting parties. The English had 6 killed and 9 dangerously wounded; 1 American was killed, and 4 wounded, and labourers 2 killed and 6 wounded.—The commandant of this town sent a company of infantry to disperse the sailors, and parties are continually passing along the port to prevent any future engagements."

CHARLES-TOWN (S. C.) *Sept.* 23.

A fortnight ago, there was a small king's tender at New-Providence, which had seized three vessels belonging to that island, upon suspicion of having carried fruit to some of the United States.

We are informed, and we believe upon good grounds, that a snow, belonging to the king of France, sailed from Martinique, on the [illegible] last month for New-York, with monsr. de Kerlerec on board, charged to demand, from lord Howe, the immediate restitution of all the vessels and property under French colours, that have been seized and carried into that or any other port on this continent, possessed by the forces of the British king. That frigates have been sent to make a like demand of the British commanders and governors in the West-Indies. That the trade of France having lately suffered great interruption, by all vessels to and from its ports being stopped, searched, and often seized, by British cruisers, that court at the same time remonstrating thereon in very spirited terms, had determined no longer patiently to bear such insults, and resolved not only to protect all vessels sailing under its colours, but also to insure to the adventurers such national ships as shall be employed in extending the commerce of France to the United States of America. And that Le Prothée, of 74 guns, commanded by the chevalier Dampierre, together with the frigates La Renomée, La Blanche, La Diligente, and L'Amphitrite, convoying three armed ships, loaded on the continental account had arrived on the 28th ult. after a very short passage, from France, at Martinique, and sailed again from thence on the 26th, with orders, which were not to be opened till they should reach a certain latitude; but that it was confidently believed their next arrival would be in Delaware bay, or some other harbour of the United States. Indeed these, and some other advices, strongly indicate that the infatuated court of Great-Britain cannot much longer avoid a war with the united courts of France and Spain.

Some late deserters from East-Florida represent the garrison there as increased to 1500, and seem to think, that some expedition will be attempted from that quarter, as they are turning all the hides of the cattle they steal from Georgia into boats capable of carrying about ten men each, and from some other circumstances.

A French schooner from Hispaniola for this port, having about four months since met with a large English ludgeman in the government's service, of 36 guns, loaded with arms, ammunition, a profusion of presents for Indians, and Indian trading goods, and carrying 150 soldiers for Pensacola, was obliged to proceed with her as the master had pretended he was bound for Mississippi. He proceeded accordingly, two days after his departure from thence, left the 36 gun ship above mentioned at the mouth of the river, having been sent to demand restitution of the British ships not long since seized there by the Spanish governor, who had neither ordered restitution, nor suffered the [illegible] to

KINGSTON (New-York) *Oct.* 15.

A gentleman who was in Fort-Montgomery when it was taken by the enemy, has favoured us with the following particular account of that unfortunate event, viz.

"On Saturday night the 5th instant, we had advice, that a large number of ships, brigs, armed vessels, &c. had arrived at Tarry-Town, where they had landed a considerable body of men, supposed to be about 5000, and had advanced towards the plains; col. Livingston being posted there with about 500 militia, they sent in a flag to him, requiring him to lay down his arms, and surrender himself and men prisoners of war; whilst he was parleying with the flag, they endeavoured to surround him, which he perceiving, ordered his men to retreat, whereupon they retreated to their shipping, and next morning we had advice of their being under sail, and coming up as far as King's ferry; in the afternoon they landed a large body of men on the east side of the river, to draw our attention that way, but they re-embarked in the night, and next morning landed on the west side.

On Sunday night his excellency governor Clinton, who then commanded at Fort-Montgomery, sent out a party of about 100 men, under the command of major Logan, across the Dunderbergh, to watch the motions of the enemy. This party returned in the morning, and reported they had seen about 40 boats full of men land below the Dunderbergh. The governor sent out another small party of about 28 men, under the command of lieut. [illegible] on the road that leads to Haverstraw, two or three miles below Fort-Clinton, they fell in with a concealed party of the enemy, who ordered them to club their muskets, and surrender themselves prisoners; they made no answer, but fired upon the enemy, and hastily retreated; they returned the fire, and pursued our people half a mile, but they all got back to the fort without losing a man, though within five rods of the enemy before they were discovered. Upon this intelligence, one hundred men were immediately sent off under col. Brown, who fell in with them two miles from the fort, about two o'clock in the afternoon, when a smart engagement ensued, but the enemy being of much superior force, our people were forced to retreat.

At the same time, it was thought proper to send some of the artillery with a field-piece to occupy an eminence, commanding the road that leads to Orange-Furnace, with a party of men to defend it; they were attacked soon after, and our field-piece did great execution. The field piece bursting, our men retreated, an engagement of small arms was kept up a good while. Most of our men got within the breast-work, and the attack became general on both forts. At the same time the enemy's shipping came in sight, but the wind being light, and the tide against them, none of their vessels could come up, except the galleys and armed sloops, which fired upon us, but did no execution; we, in turn, fired upon them, and believe did them some damage.

The enemy continued a vigorous and incessant attack upon the forts; but, notwithstanding their utmost efforts, they were many times repulsed and beaten back from our breast-works, with great slaughter. But the smallness of our number (being in both forts but about five hundred) which required every man to be upon continual duty, and obliged him to unremitted exertions, fatigued our people greatly, while the enemy, whose number was supposed to be at least four thousand, continued to press us with fresh troops.

About four o'clock they sent in a flag, demanding, in five minutes, a surrender of the forts, and ourselves prisoners of war—or that they would put us all to the sword. An answer was returned by col. Livingston, acquainting them, that we were determined to defend the forts to the last extremity. The attack was renewed with fresh vigour on both sides, and continued till the dusk of the evening, when they stormed our upper redoubt which commanded the fort, which, after a severe struggle, and overpowering us with numbers, they got possession of, and we were obliged to give way. At the same time they stormed and got possession of Fort-Clinton, in which were none but militia, who nobly defended it, till they, like the garrison at Fort-Montgomery, were obliged to give way to superior force.

The darkness of the evening much favoured the escape of our people, the greatest part of whom, with almost all the officers, by some means or other, got off, and have since joined our army, or returned to their places of residence. How those who were so unfortunate as to fall into the hands of the enemy were treated by them, we have not heard, but have reason to think it was with a cruelty suitable to the wickedness of the cause in which they are engaged."

As soon as the enemy's motions upon the North-River were known, reinforcements of the garrison at this important post were solicited, and preparing both from the militia and the army at Peek's-Kill; but, by some means or other, were delayed till too late.—We are told that the reinforcement from Peek's-Kill (which had been twice urged on the day of attack) arrived only in time, on the opposite side of the river, to see the fort taken, but could give it no manner of assistance, and that even a small reinforcement would have enabled the garrison to maintain it till effectual succours should arrive. Under this misfortune, we have the satisfaction to be assured, that all the officers in the garrison fought like heroes, distinguished themselves both by their courage and conduct, and that all the private soldiers, as well militia as continental, fought with the utmost bravery. The quantity of provisions in the fort was not great, but the ammunition and military stores which have fallen into the enemy's hands, were considerable; and as our two frigates were not in a condition for defence, they were destroyed by our own people.

As soon as possible after the misfortune, at a council of war, a plan of operations, between his excellency our governor and general Putnam was formed; each of them commanding an army on opposite sides of the river, and doubt not, with the blessing of Heaven, on which we rely as our cause is just, that we shall soon give our enemies cause to repent of their undertaking.

We are now assured that the principal object of this army of the enemy, which is commanded by sir Henry Clinton, was to join and facilitate the operations of general Burgoyne; but it is more than probable that the news of his defeat will prevent sir Harry's endeavours to execute his part of the plan.

ANNAPOLIS, *Nov.* 13.

On Monday last the General Assembly of this state proceeded to the choice of a governor, agreeable to our constitution, and unanimously rechose his excellency Thomas Johnson, Esq; And,

On the day following, the hon. Josiah Polk, Edward Lloyd, John Rogers, Thomas Sim Lee, and Joseph Kim, Esqrs. were likewise rechosen the council to the governor.

In CONGRESS, *November* 1, 1777.

FORASMUCH as it is the indispensable duty of all men to adore the superintending providence of Almighty God; to acknowledge with gratitude their obligation to him for benefits received, and to implore such further blessings as they stand in need of: And it having pleased him, in his abundant mercy, not only to continue to us the innumerable bounties of his common providence, but also to smile upon us in the prosecution of a just and necessary war for the defence and establishment of our unalienable rights and liberties; particularly in that he hath been pleased, in so great a measure, to prosper the means used for the support of our troops, and to crown our arms with most signal success.

It is therefore recommended to the legislative or executive powers of these United States to set apart Thursday the 18th day of December next, for solemn thanksgiving and praise; that at one time, and with one voice, the good people may express the grateful feelings of their hearts, and consecrate themselves to the service of their divine benefactor; and that, together with their sincere acknowledgments and offerings, they may join the penitent confession of their manifold sins, whereby they had forfeited every favour, and their humble and earnest supplication, that it may please God, through the merits of Jesus Christ, mercifully to forgive and blot them out of remembrance; that it may please him graciously to afford his blessings on the governments of these states respectively, and prosper the public council of the whole; to inspire our commanders, both by land and sea, and all under them, with that wisdom and fortitude which may render them fit instruments, under the providence of Almighty God, to secure for these United States the greatest of all human blessings, *independence and peace*; that it may please him to prosper the trade and manufactures of the people, and the labour of the husbandman, that our land may yet yield its increase; to take schools and seminaries of education, so necessary for cultivating the principles of true liberty, virtue, and piety, under his nurturing hand, and to prosper the means of religion for the promotion and enlargement of that kingdom, which consisteth "*in righteousness, peace, and joy in the Holy Ghost.*"

And it is further recommended, that servile labour, and such recreations, as, though at other times innocent, may be unbecoming the purpose of this appointment, may be omitted on so solemn an occasion.

Extract from the minutes,

CHARLES THOMSON, sec'ry.

OF SALT BOILERS.

HAMMERED iron pans, such as are used in England, are very dear, difficult to make, and unwieldy. Cast iron pans were therefore introduced: but they cannot be made in one entire piece large enough for the most advantageous sizes. Cast plates were then invented, so that the size of the pans might be enlarged at pleasure, according to the number of plates you would join together: but these too had their inconvenience, especially respecting their iron sides, which were objected to and thought to be unnecessary, as were the rabbeted slips on which the plates were fixed. At Mr. Wallace's works, near Annapolis, is to be seen a very good improvement on salt boilers. There he has alone of his pans are of cast iron, and instead of rabbeted slips of iron for the butts of the plates to lay on, he has plain slips, on which the butts lay and meet together, so as to form but one seam or joint, instead of two that the rabbets, one on each edge, would occasion. These plates are fixed to the slips with screw pins and nuts (12 or 15 inches distance between the pins are near enough). The seams are chinked with tow. Instead of iron sides, he has pine plank two inches thick, square jointed, set upon the iron bottom near its edge, and screwed down close, with screw pins and nuts, set at a foot distance (10 or 24 inches are sufficiently near each other); the pins or bolts are half an inch thick and eleven inches long; the wooden side of the boiler being 10 inches deep, and the plates about five eighths of an inch thick. Before the plank is set on, its under edge is laid with a very thin cluster of clay, to defend the plank from the heat of the iron plate. A thin mortar of fine lime or chalk, mixed up with a solution or brine of common salt as strong as can be made, first wetting the edge of the plank with the solution, and drying it, several times, would probably answer well; or rather a strong solution of alum, or allum and salt, which are great resisters of fire. Wood long soaked, or often much soaked, in a strong brine of common salt, so that the pores and interstices of the wood, from whence the sap had been drawn, are filled with salt, and then dried, will not burn very readily. Bittern, it is to be suspected, will not do for this, because of its nitre and oil, which are combustibles. But Mr. Wallace's pans answer so well in the way he has made them, that it is scarce worth thinking of any other defensative than clay; nor, it may be, is any at all necessary, the plates and the plank being always wet. He fills all joints, seams, or cracks, with a paste of fine lime and blood

By thefe wooden fides near half of the iron is faved, the feams are clofer, and the difficulty of fupplying the place of a flab of an iron fide when broke, is avoided; and withal the wooden fide is eafier fixed. There is a yet cheaper and eafier way of making the fides, effectually as it feemeth, though not known to me by experience. Build up with brick, laying the ends of the bricks one inch on the plate or bottom of the boiler; plafter this well and fmooth with fine lime and linfeed oil; make the oil of your flax-feed or hemp-feed, by pounding, heating, and preffing it in a coarfe cloth. A bottom of brick-work or of plank would hardly ftand a great fire directly under it; but the fides of brick, as above propofed, would not be fo expofed.

T. C. D.

To be SOLD by public vendue, on Tuefday the 25th inftant, at the houfe of Mr. Benjamin Lane, Lion's-creek, Calvert county,

A Parcel of LAND, lying on Chefapeak Bay, near Herring-bay, containing three hundred and fourteen acres, with a good dwelling-houfe, thirty-fix feet by twenty, three rooms on a floor, with a twenty feet fquare cellar under, kitchen, twenty feet by fixteen, corn-houfe, quarter, and feveral other out-houfes adjoining to it, about eight acres of good meadow cleared, and more may be made, with fifty acres of good marfh, and upwards of two hundred apple-trees, and one hundred and upwards of peach-trees, befides other fruit-trees. The chief part of the land is very level, and is well adapted for farming. The houfe is pleafantly fituated, having a fine profpect of the Bay: There is a landing belonging to it, that is very convenient for fifhing and fowling. Any perfon inclined to purchafe, may view the fame before the day of fale, by applying to the fubfcriber. The purchafer to have poffeffion at Chriftmas, but may fow what grain he pleafes before. The fale to begin at one o'clock in the afternoon.

w8 SAMUEL BIRCKHEAD.

Calvert county, November 1, 1777.

To be SOLD, on the premifes, to the higheft bidder, on Tuefday the firft day of December next (if fair, if not, the next fair day) if not fooner difpofed of by private contract, of which timely notice will be given,

THE PLANTATION on which the fubfcriber now dwells, containing five hundred acres of land, lying in Calvert county, on Patuxent river, about three miles below Lower-Marlborough, on which is a large dwelling-houfe, with four good rooms and a large paffage below, and three rooms and a paffage up ftairs, an exceeding good kitchen and other neceffary out-houfes, together with a good ftore-houfe and cellar, a new paled garden, two apple orchards; alfo a new double geared grift-mill, with a pair of French burrs and a pair of Cologne ftones, boulting cheft, and every other neceffary; the ftream very good; fhe grinds as well and as faft as moft mills in the ftate, and lies within a mile of Patuxent river, on a creek where craft can go to her. The fituation delightful, having a fine profpect up and down Patuxent river, and very convenient for fifh and oifters, having a fine landing, almoft at the door, where fifh may be got in plenty the whole year. The land is very good for either planting or farming, having a great deal of low ground, about twelve acres of which is in fine meadow, and the other may be made fuch with little trouble; alfo a very fine hard marfh: In fhort, its conveniencies will fuit either the planter, farmer, or trader. At the fame time will be fold 8 or 10 valuable country born negroes; likewife fundry horfes, among which are fome very fine breeding mares, and a young ftone horfe.

Any perfon inclinable to purchafe, may view the premifes and know the terms of fale, by applying to

tf W. ALLEIN.

Schoolfield, Prince-George's county, Oct. 21, 1777.

HORSES, colts, mares and foals, and mares with foal, to be fold, from five pounds to three hundred pounds. Time for payment will be given, on bond with fecurity.

w3 THOMAS HAMILTON.

Monkton-Mills, Nov. 10, 1777.

ALL perfons who have any demands againft the eftate of Mr. Robert Cummins, late of Baltimore county, deceafed, or thofe who are indebted to faid eftate are defired to bring their accounts to the fubfcriber at Monkton-Mills, in order that they may be adjufted.—Likewife thofe who ftand indebted to, or have accounts againft faid R. Cummins, as contractor for victualling the Maryland or Continental troops are earneftly requefted to bring them to Mr. J. Afhmead, of Annapolis, who is empowered to fettle faid contract.

w5 MARGARET CUMMINS.

November 12, 1777.

ALL perfons indebted to the eftate of Mr. John Hamilton, late of Prince-George's county, deceafed, are defired to make immediate payment; and thofe having claims againft faid eftate are defired to bring them in legally proved.

THOMAS TILLARD.

N. B. I want a fingle man as an overfeer; fuch a one, well recommended, may meet with employment.

4w T. T.

TAKEN up as a ftray, near Mr. Abraham Boyd's plantation, in Prince George's county, a fmall black mare, with a ftar in her forehead, about twelve hands high, no vifible brand; appears to be fix or feven years old, trots and gallops. The owner may have her again, on proving property and paying charges to

w3 ELISABETH FREE.

THERE is at the plantation of James Dickus, Anne-Arundel county, taken up as a ftray, a bay horfe, branded on the near buttock, but not legible; his hind feet white, about thirteen hands high, and appears to be 13 or 14 years old; he paces, trots and gallops. The owner is defired to prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

SIXTEEN DOLLARS REWARD.

DESERTED from the BALTIMORE galley, a certain JOSEPH DENNIS, a Frenchman, about five feet five or fix inches high, fhort black curled hair, of a dark yellow complexion, one of his arms above the elbow is remarkably fmall; fomething of a tailor, and had on a failor's dreis. Whoever fecures faid deferter, fo that I may get him again, fhall be entitled to the above reward, befides reafonable charges, if brought to me at Annapolis.

2w THO. WALKER, Capt.

May 9, 1777.

PATAPSCO SLITTING-MILL.

THIS is to inform the public, that the fubfcriber's MILL is completely finifhed, and now at work, where he fells NAIL RODS of all forts, SHEET IRON, thick and thin, and HOOPING of any breadth or thicknefs, upon as good terms as they can be procured in any of the United States.

tf WILLIAM WHETCROFT.

N. B. A number of NAILORS are wanted, to whom great encouragement will be given, by W. W.

October 1, 1777.

RAN away from the fubfcriber, living on Mr. Robert Davidge's plantation, near Thomas's-Point, on Thurfday evening, the 18th of September, 1777, a ftout well fet Negro man named JEM, about 25 years old, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high; had on, when he went away, a coat and waiftcoat of a reddifh brown colour turned up with red, a pair of country cloth breeches, a country linen fhirt, a pretty good fur hat. Whoever takes up the above fellow, and fecures him fo that the owner may get him again, fhall receive eight dollars reward, and reafonable charges if brought home, paid by

LEWIS DUVALL.

Annapolis, May 13, 1777.

THE fubfcriber, having the management of the TAN-YARD belonging to this ftate, will give encouraging prices for any quantity of found green or dried hides, delivered in this city; where proper encouragement will be given to a good tanner, and the beft price paid for fhoe thread, by

WILLIAM GOLDSMITH.

Annapolis, July 29, 1777.

ALL perfons indebted to the late Dr. JOHN SHAW, on bond, note, or open account, are defired to make immediate payment, as this is the laft time of afking, and may depend that fuits will be brought againft them without further notice.

ISAAC HARRIS, }
RUTH HARRIS, } Executors.

Pifcataway, July 1, 1777.

For SALE,

MY lot in Pifcataway: The improvements thereon are, a dwelling-houfe two ftories high, thirty by eighteen, two rooms below, and two above, a ftone cellar the dimenfions of the houfe, a ftable thirty by fourteen, a ftory and a half high, and an old ftore-houfe, new covered about three years ago, and with a fmall expence may be made either a convenient ftore-houfe or kitchen; the lot is inclofed with locuft poft and oak paling, and contains near an acre. Part of the price may be made eafy to the purchafer, on giving proper fecurity with intereft.

tf ALEX. HAMILTON.

TWENTY-FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

RAN away from the fubfcriber, living in Baltimore county, about 10 miles from Baltimore-Town, fome time in March laft, a NEGRO man, named JACK, commonly called Jack Gatrick, formerly belonged to col. Hooe, of Charles county, and fold by him to Dr. Walter Jenifer, of faid county; he is a fhort, well fet fellow, remarkable thick lips. Whoever takes up and fecures faid negro, fo as his mafter may get him again, fhall have ten pounds; if delivered at Northampton Furnace, about 10 miles from Baltimore-Town, fhall have the above reward, paid by

Captain CHARLES RIDGELY.

N. B. Whoever may happen to take faid negro are defired to confine him well in irons.

EIGHT DOLLARS REWARD.

Prince George's county, Sept. 1, 1777.

RAN away from the fubfcriber, living near George-Town, on Monday the 1ft inftant, a NEGRO man named Charles, 20 years of age, near fix feet high, rather clumfy about the ancles, and knock-kneed; had on, when he went away, a country linen fhirt, a pair of brown corded breeches, a blue gray jacket, trimmed with black, without fleeves, a pair of half-worn country fhoes. I bought him of Mr. George Norton of Nottingham; it is fuppofed he will fculk about in that neighbourhood. Whoever takes up faid negro and fecures him in any gaol, fo that his mafter may get him again, fhall receive the above reward, and reafonable charges if brought home.

w6 JOHN THOMAS BOUCHER.

Annapolis, October 29, 1777.

THE fubfcriber begs leave to acquaint his friends and the public, that he attends at his houfe in Church ftreet, on Tuefdays and Fridays in every week, to receive any commands they may favour him with. On the intermediate days, any commands for him, left with Mr. Edward Fox, fhall be carefully attended to.

4w RICHARD BURLAND.

October 24, 1777.

WANTED, as an OVERSEER, on a fmall plantation in the neighbourhood of Annapolis, with feven or eight working hands, a fober, diligent man, with a good character. Such a one may hear of a place, by applying to the printer hereof.

To be SOLD,

A Very good PHAETON, and genteel harnefs for a pair of horfes; to be feen at Mr. Brown's, near Severn ferry. To prevent trouble, the price is one hundred and fifty pounds.

Alfo a pair of exceeding good grey horfes, upwards of fifteen hands high; they go remarkably well in chairs or fulkies.

WANTED, a fober, difcreet perfon, to live in a gentleman's family in this county, for the purpofe of teaching two young ladies reading, writing, and arithmetic. Such a perfon, on being well recommended, will meet with great encouragement, by applying to the printer.

tf

Annapolis, October 30, 1777.

ALL perfons who have any demands againft the eftate of JAMES MAWE, late of this city, deceafed, are defired to bring in their accounts properly atteſted; and thofe who are indebted to faid eftate are defired to pay off their refpective balances to the fubfcribers,

THOMAS and JUDITH DOYLE, adminiftrators.

To be fold, the leafe of a houfe and lot, on the fame eſtate, now occupied by William Williams, in Fleet-ſtreet and Cornhill-ſtreet. For particulars enquire of the fubfcribers. w4 T. D.—J. D.

To be fold to the higheft bidder, on Monday the firſt day of December next, if fair, if not, the next fair day,

A Parcel of likely, healthy, country born SLAVES, conſiſting of one negro man, about 30 years of age, three negro boys and one negro girl, the oldeſt boy about 18 years of age. Alſo a parcel of houſhold furniture, plantation utenſils, and ſtock, conſiſting of horſes, black cattle, hogs, and ſheep. The ſale to be at the late dwelling houſe of Edward Cole, and to begin precisely at ten o'clock, and to continue till all is ſold, by

BASIL BURGESS, for
tf MARY COLE, Adminiſtratrix.

Charles county, October 20, 1777.

On Thurſday the 20th of November next, will be ſet up for ſale to the higheſt bidder,

THE PLANTATION on which I now dwell; containing about five hundred and forty-three acres of land, lying in Charles county, near Port-Tobacco; on which are a dwelling-houſe, with ſeven rooms and two paſſages on the lower floor, and five rooms and a paſſage above ſtairs, an exceeding good kitchen with a brick floor, a brick dairy, a ſpinning-room and lumber-room, under one roof; a large granary, corn-houſe, ſtables, two tobacco-houſes, cow-houſe, a dwelling-houſe, calculated to ſuit a weaver, and other out-houſes; a peach orchard, containing about ſix hundred trees; a young apple orchard, juſt beginning to bear, and other fruit trees.—This land is rich, and capable of producing any commodity ſuited to the climate; there is a conſiderable quantity of low ground, which might be converted into fine meadow.

The ſituation is high, dry, and healthy, the proſpect delightful, having a fine view of Patowmack river, Virginia, Port-Tobacco creek, and the neighbourhood all round; very convenient to two places of public worſhip, a proteſtant church, and Roman catholic chapel, which laſt is an elegant building, full in view, and adds to the other beauties of the place; two grift mills within a mile and a half, and Port-Tobacco warehouſe almoſt at the door, plenty of fiſh in their ſeaſon, and frequent opportunities in the winter of getting oyſters—in ſhort, this ſeat has every advantage to make life delightful and happy. Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe may view the premiſes, and know the terms of ſale, by applying to

tf WILLIAM HANSON.

November 2, 1777.

To be LET, and enter on the 10th day of December next,

THE PLANTATION of Richard Lane, containing 350 acres of land, ſome fine meadow belonging to the ſame, all under good fence, with a large commodious dwelling-houſe 46 by 34 feet, tobacco-houſes, negro quarters, and other outhouſes neceſſary and convenient to the ſame, all in good repair. For the rent, and other particulars, enquire of the proprietor, living on the premiſes, near Lion's creek bridge, on the Annapolis road, the upper end of Calvert county.

N. B. A good garden and orchard on the premiſes, and corn, wheat, and fodder.

Swamp, Anne-Arundel county, Oct. 24, 1777.

ALL perſons having claims againſt the eſtate of JOSEPH GOTT, deceaſed, are requeſted to bring in their reſpective accounts, properly authenticated, that they may be adjuſted and paid: And all that are indebted to ſaid eſtate, either by bond, note, or open account, are requeſted to ſettle, either by payment, or renewing their bonds, &c. Thoſe that do not comply with this reaſonable requeſt may expect to be dealt with as the law directs, by

3w ELISABETH GOTT, Executrix
of JOSEPH GOTT.

November 4, 1777.

To be SOLD by public vendue, on the 5th of December, at Mr. Worrall's tavern,

A LOT of ground in Cheſter-Town, on which is a three ſtory BRICK HOUSE, conveniently ſituated for any kind of public buſineſs, and has been formerly occupied as a tavern, for which it is extremely well calculated. The terms will be made known by Mr. John Galloway, who will attend the ſale.

Charles county, Nanjemoy, Oct. 6th, 1777.

For SALE.

A SLOOP, burthen about 30 hogſheads of tobacco, with a ſix hogſhead FLAT; ſhe is very well found, her ſails and rigging very good, two cables and anchors, one of her cables quite new, the other about half worn, about ſix years old, has had a thorough repair this laſt ſummer. Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe, may apply to the ſubſcriber at Nanjemoy.

3w AND. BAILLIE.

St. Mary's county, Sept. 18, 1777.

DRIFTED up along ſhore, upon Patowmack river, near the mouth of Clement's-Bay, a POCKET-BOOK, with a ſum of money in it. The owner is requeſted to prove his book and the ſum of money, pay charges, and take it away.

w6 NEHEMIAH HUBERT BLAKISTONE.

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